IN THE SPECIFICATION:

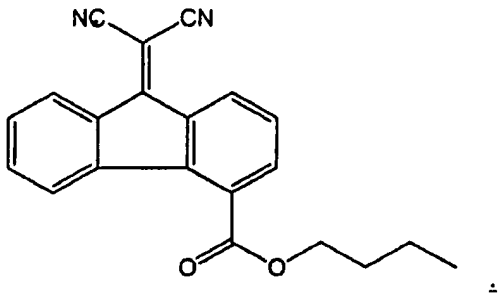
Please REPLACE paragraph [0005] on page 2, with the following paragraph:

[0005] Generally, the phthalocyanine compounds have different UV-absorption spectrums or electrical characteristics depending on the identity of the central metals. Even the phthalocyanine compounds with the same central metal also have different UV-absorption spectra or electrical characteristics depending on individual form or size, and the phthalocyanine compounds have different characteristics as a charge generating material depending on UV-absorption spectra or electrical characteristics. There are non-metal phthalocyanine, chloroaluminum phthalocyanine, chlorogermanium phthalocyanine, titanyloxy phthalocyanine (TiOPc) in the ~~phthalocyan~~phthalocyanine-charge generating materials. Among them, TiOPc has a higher light-sensitivity and more diverse crystal forms than other phthalocyanine compounds. For example, according to the crystal forms of TiOPc, there are α type TiOPc, β type TiOPc, I type TiOPC, and Y type TiOPc.

Please REPLACE paragraph [0018] on page 5, with the following paragraph:

[0018] The charge transfer material includes both a positive hole transfer material and an electron transfer material. In an embodiment of the present invention, the positive hole transfer material is ~~aminostylbene~~ enamine stilbene polymer, and the electron transfer material is 9-dicyanomethylene-9H-fluorene-4-carboxylic butyl ester which has the following formula:

formula 4



Please REPLACE paragraph [0025] on page 7, with the following paragraph:

[0025] The charge generating material used in the present invention is titanyloxy phthalocyanine, which has a higher sensitivity than non-metal phthalocyanine. As for the titanyloxy phthalocyanine crystal form, the present invention uses Y-form titanyloxy

phthalocyanine that has at least two main peaks characterized in the range of (2θ+-0.2)=9.5° to 27.3° of the Bragg angle in the characteristic CuKα X-ray diffraction spectrum.

Please REPLACE paragraph [0029] on page 7, with the following paragraph:

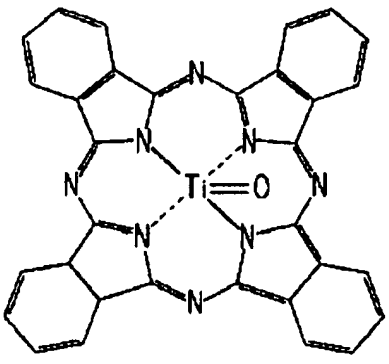
[0029] The charge transfer material including the positive hole transfer material, the electron transfer material, and the binder resin, are mixed. Then, after the mixture is dissolved with the solvent, the dispersion coating liquid is obtained by adding the dispersion liquid to the mixture solution. Preferably, the positive hole transfer material is ~~aminostylbene~~enamine stilbene, and the electron transfer material is 9-dicyanomethylene-9H-fluorene-4-carboxylic butyl ester.

Please REPLACE paragraph [0033] on page 8, with the following paragraph:

[0033] The dispersion coating liquid, including the dispersion liquid, is produced as follows: The positive hole transfer material is a MPCT 10 (MITSHUBISHI PAPER MILL CO.) that is the charge transfer material of ~~aminostylbene~~ enamine stilbene polymer. The electron transfer material is 9-dicyanomethylene-9H-fluorene-4-carboxylic butyl ester(abbreviated BCMF). The binder resin is an O-PET™(Trademark of JAPAN KANEBO CO.) of polyethylene terephthalate polymer.

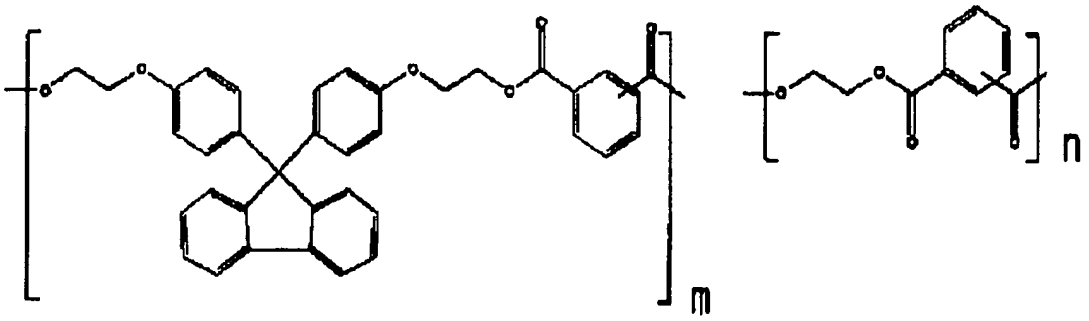
Please REPLACE paragraph [0060] with the following paragraphs [0060]-[0062]:

[0060] In one embodiment, the present invention includes a method of manufacturing a single-layered electrophotographic photoreceptor comprising: dispersing, with a binder resin and a predetermined solvent, a charge generating material, wherein the charge generating material comprises titanyloxy phthalocyanine which has a following formula:

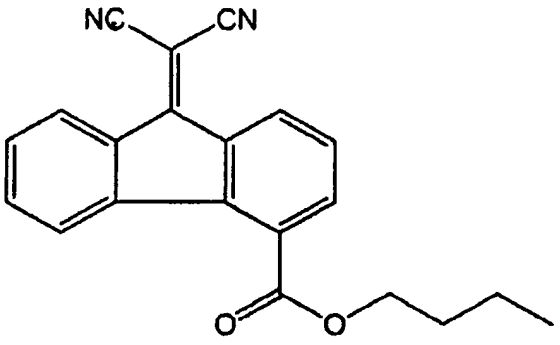


and the titanyloxy phthalocyanine is a crystal form which has at least 2 main peaks in a range of

(2θ+-0.2)=9.5° to 27.3° of a Bragg angle in a characteristic CuKα X-ray diffraction spectrum; and the binder resin is a polyethylene terephthalate polymer which has a following formula:



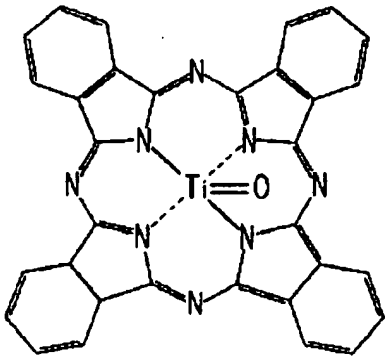
with n and m each being an integer that is equal to, or greater than, 1; straining out dispersing materials to obtain a dispersion liquid; dissolving, in a predetermined solvent, a charge transfer material comprising a positive hole transfer material, an electron transfer material and a binder resin to obtain a dissolved charge transfer material; mixing the dispersion liquid with the dissolved charge transfer material to form a coating liquid; and coating the coating liquid onto a substrate of a drum or cartridge to form a single-layered electrophotographic photoreceptor. The charge transfer material may comprise a positive hole transfer material and an electron transfer material. The positive hole transfer material may be an enamine stilbene polymer. The electron transfer material may be a 9-dicyanometylene-9H-fluorene-4-carboxylic butyl ester which has a following formula:



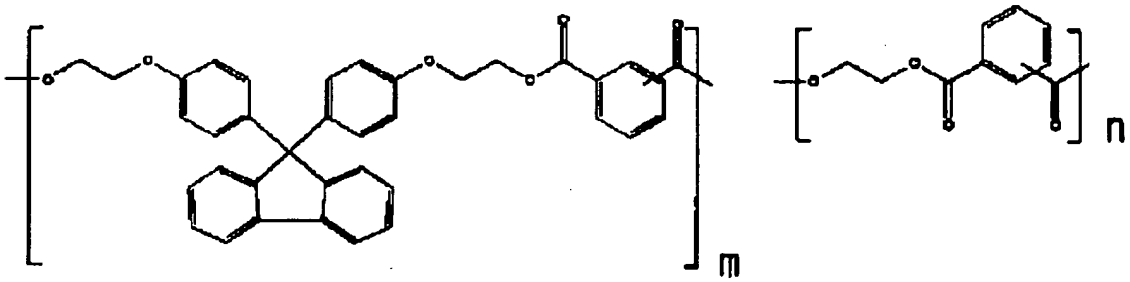
The charge generating material may be included in the dispersion liquid, the dispersion liquid including the charge transfer material, 1,1,2-trichlroethane as a solvent, and polycarbonate as another binder resin. The polycarbonate may be in a range of 10 wt% to 90 wt%. The dispersion liquid may be milled at a temperature below 15°C. The binder resin may further include polycarbonate and may be a mixture of polycarbonate and polyethylene terephthalate polymer in a ratio of 1:99 to 99:1 by weight.

[0061] In another embodiment, the present invention may include a single-layered

electrophotographic photoreceptor in a photoreceptor cartridge of an image forming apparatus, the single-layered electrophotographic photoreceptor comprising: a charge generating material; a binder resin; and a charge transfer material on a substrate, wherein the charge generating material is titanyloxy phthalocyanine which has a following formula



and the titanyloxy phthalocyanine is a crystal form which has at least 2 main peaks in a range of (2θ+-0.2)=9.5° to 27.3° of a Bragg angle in a characteristic CuKα X-ray diffraction spectrum; and the binder resin is a polyethylene terephthalate polymer which has a following formula;



with n and m each being an integer that is equal to, or greater than, 1. The charge transfer material may comprise a positive hole transfer material and an electron transfer material.

[0062] Although a few preferred embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it would be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes may be made in this embodiment without departing from the principles and spirit of the invention, the scope of which is defined in the claims and their equivalents.